The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1870.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NUMBER 193.

FOREIGN.

The London Saturday Review on American Finances.

Paris Editors Fined and Imprisoned.

A Compromise on the Question of the Infallibility of the Pope.

Proposed Reduction of the French Army.

France.

SUDDEN RESIGNATION OF AMBASSADORS.

PARIS, Jan. 8.

It is announced to-day, on the best authority, that the French Ambassadors at London and Rome have resigned.

PARIS ENGINES FINED AND IMPRISONED.

PARIS, Jan. 8.

The trial of the editors of The Rappel newspaper for violation of the law relating to the publication of news, has been brought to a close. Charles Flourens and Paul Paut, chief editors, were sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and to pay 500 francs each. The latter gentleman was sentenced additionally to four months' imprisonment and a 1000 francs fine for having distributed among the soldiers of the Batignolles suburb documents calculated to foment insurrection.

REVENGE PARDONED.

Prince Murat, Minister of Interior, has confirmed the pardon for the pardon of the silkmen who have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for participating in the riots at Lyons in September last.

The Emperor complied, and to-day the prisoners were set at liberty.

REMILLIARDOUS ITEMS.

PARIS, Jan. 8.

It is reported that the Ministry will propose a reduction in the contingent force of Algeria to 10,000 men. M. Ollivier to-day received the Ministry of Paris in a body.

Yesterday there was an important reunion of Ministers at the Ministry of Justice, under the presidency of the Emperor.

It is said that a cruiser has been sent by the Russians, through the Sea Minister, to the Islands, to Francis of all the departments, quoting known the policy of the government. The accounts it is further said, are very liberal in tone.

Great Britain.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW ON AMERICAN FINANCES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Saturday Review, of to-day, in a ninth article on American finances, thinks that the chances are decidedly against the ultimate resumption of specie payments by all of the United States, because its payment is easy and profitable.

Rome.

FREE HANDLING.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

A letter from Rome ridicules the story extensively prevailing that Pere Hyacinthe, upon appearing to the Ecumenical Council, was bon to be heard or recognized.

THE QUESTION OF THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.

The Memorial Diplomatique asserts that a compromise has been arranged on the question of the infallibility of the Pope. The terms of the settlement, but thereof from the article will be indulged.

Spain.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Jan. 8.

Nothing yet official concerning the ministry. There is much speculation upheaval throughout the country.

West Indies.

CUBANS' SUCCESSES.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.

The recent defeat of the Spanish in the Cuban Congress gives great satisfaction. A semi-official publication is contemplated, when the Weil-Indian cable is finished.

A SPANISH PLAN.

The Voz de Cuba, in an editorial to-day, says that by adopting the plan of campaign agreed upon with Concordia, and suggests that it subsequents be held out to the 40,000 soldiers who have arrived here in the past year, and that the Spanish residents purchase and a 1000 francs fine for having distributed among the soldiers of the Batignolles suburb documents calculated to foment insurrection.

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PROCLAMATION FROM DON MORAN.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.

One of the publishers from New York, now Charles Flourens, arrived here to-day.

Captain General De Rodas has issued a proclamation generally complimentary to the behavior of the troops in the late engagements. Considerable new men has passed without diminishing the strength of the army. The insurgents took the offensive against Las Tunas, and thus exterminate the enemies of Spain

The Tribune.

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1870

THE WEAKNESS OF THE LAW.

It perhaps required much sweet as the scamps of the murderer Walsh found the gallows to fully accuse the public to the want of security for human life. It needed some such triumph of brutality and villainy over law to show how all our laws are built at the forbearance of similar ruffians, who shoot, stab, beat, garrote, and rob under the sigis of Executive clemency. We understand that a large number of thieves, murderers, and foot-pads have been released from the Penitentiary within a few months, and sent back to Chicago to resume their shooting, stabbing, stealing, and burglary. Indeed, so powerless has become the Law, and so defiant its violators, that it is now gravely suspected that some of the more villainous class of convicts never reach the Penitentiary at all. Between the court-room and Joliet they vanish, to appear again a few weeks later at one of the haunts. The escape of Walsh we say nothing of, for the commutation of his sentence will be followed in due time by his pardon; but greatly shaken the confidence of our people in the protection of the law. Of what use are the laws unless they are enforced? Of what use are the courts if their judgments are not respected?

Governor McCoaig, of Missouri, in a recent communication upon the subject of capital punishment, declared, as his own rule of action, that wherever there was a conscientiously a Court and jury for murder, he would not reverse the judgment because of the character of the punishment; and that, if there was any desire to stop hanging, the Legislature should make it repeal the law during his term of office. Other Governors might adopt this rule with great benefit to the public. The law of Illinois is merciful to the extreme. It does not provide arbitrarily that a murderer shall be hanged; it leaves it discretionary with the jury to attach that penalty or not, according to the heinousness of the deed. There is no law, statutory or common, which embarrasses the Mayor and twenty-eight members of the Common Council of Chicago to hear an orginal grand jury judgment, and there is no law which makes that municipal body the adviser of the Executive in the execution of the criminal jurisprudence of the State.

Some two years since a Sheriff from a neighboring State came to Chicago with a warrant to take charge of a man who had committed a crime in that State. As he was passing through the Court House with his prisoner in his wrist upon by a gang of ruffians, struck with a slung-shot, and nearly killed. The prisoner was rescued. The Sheriff's escape from death was almost miraculous. After a long interval, one of the leading ruffians in this affair was captured, and, despite the efforts of the whole murdering fraternity, was convicted, and sentenced to Joliet. In less than ten days $10,000 was subscribed to effect his release, and petitions, signed by thousands, including, we suppose, some members of the Common Council, have already been prepared; and while we write perhaps the convict may be celebrating his friends outside the prison walls.

It for being hung few weeks since one of three gardened citizens emptied six barrels of a revolver at as many persons upon Randolph street, for no other cause than that they crossed his path while he was escaping with stolen property. That he did not kill as many more was no fault of his. The murderous attempt was none the less; and yet that ruffian and murderer can command all the money that is needed to secure an acquittal; or, if convicted, to procure a pardon at the hands of the Governor. He has no more expectation of undergoing any protracted confinement for that offense than any other of his tribe.

There is one remedy for this evil which, though as bad as the evil itself, generally follows in such unquestionable cases of the failure of justice, and that is the taking of the execution of the laws out of the hands of Courts and Governors. When notorieties assassins habitually defy the Courts, and laugh at the whole world, the people will understand, on sight, and their summary hanging without trial, have often become painfully popular. The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco was called into being by the rebellion of thieves by its ordinary processes to the schools of thieves and murderers. We are far from supposing that any such condition of things will ever exist here; but we cannot fail to point out the fact that the tendency of things in several of the large cities of the country is visibly in that direction.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

The Hon. John D. Caton read before the Academy of Science, Orleans, on the 30th of December, a paper on the Origin of the Prairies, a subject to which he had given long and careful attention, and which he has presented in a very clear and interesting manner. He calls attention to the fact that Humboldt, though he described, and gave the measurement of all the prairies in the world, carefully refrained from any attempt to explain their origin; while Humboldt, others have attempted to furnish this history, but none of them, he thinks, has done so successfully, because each has had a theory, to the support of which all facts and assertions have been directed. The latest publication on this subject is that contained in the paper of Professor Lesquereux and published in Volume I of the Geological Survey of Illinois. The theory of that paper is that prairies were original ly formed in the shallow margins of upheaval waters, either lakes or running streams. By the agitation of the waters drifting material is thrown up at a distance from the shore, forming dams, which, by cutting off shallow lines of water, create ponds. These vegitated shallow of natural law is plainly as the growth of coral reefs and the upheaval of the Alps,—conceives that, upon this theory of universal and free-thinks caution the universal sway of religion can fairly enter the realm of science. The possibility of the soil is explained by the possibility of the formation. The soil is solid peat, not muck, but a black, soft mould, impregnated with lime and the result of decomposed vegetable matter. It is of depth of from two to three feet, and of succession of prairies, where the water is permanent and unmixed with mineral matter, the ground is true peat. The Professor thinks that "It is easy to understand why prairies cannot grow on such kind of ground."

The first objection to this theory which Judge Caton notes is that it assumes that all prairie soils are alike, which is not true, and therefore does not account for the existence of timber on Prairie soils. Another objection is stated as a variety of prairie soils as there is of woodland soils. A large proportion of our prairies abound in beautiful soils, namely, those whose surface soils are composed of the finest particles of clay, mixed with vegetable matter. Of this kind are the glorious soils of Illinois, Ohio, and other States. This soil is peculiar to the atmosphere. It seems to be due in part to the fact that they are reflections in so great a degree of Spencer's modes of argument and illustration as well as his conclusions. The law of historic progress is defined in Spencerian phrase to be the evolution of the man and the social order from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, from the simple to the complex, by continuous differentiations. In short, the progress of the man individually is alleged to consist in the differentiation of his faculties and powers, while the progress of society collectively consists in the diversity of functions which the progress of civilization, and in the unity with which each member is connected with the social function. As individual progress is proportion as he possesses the power of resisting the forces which would repress and suppress him. Society advances in proportion as its agencies for organization of power by resisting the forces which would repress it. The truth intends to appear to us that both the differentiation of man's faculties, and the organization of many functions in one person, and the differentiation of many functions in one person, and the organization of many functions in one person, and the differentiation of many functions in one person, and the organization of many functions in one person, and the differentiation of many functions in one person

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THE POLICE TRIAL.

Sergeant Shippey Found Guilty of Some of the Charges Preferred, and Dismissed the Force.

Policeman Hill also Discharged.

The trial of Sergeant Shippey, on charges preferred against him by Capt. Hubbard, was resumed before the Police Board yesterday morning. Commissioners Rees officiated for the court, and Commissioner Throop was absent. The prisoner was present with counsel, and the testimony was already given.

Dr. Prescott, sworn: Got night in July last, and was called to see Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Capt. Hubbard, who was wounded at the station, and found her in the parlor; Capt. Hubbard paid the witness for visiting Capt. Hubbard's family professionally.

Capt. Hubbard, sworn: Am prosecutor of Shippey's charges. Was very much wounded on the night of July 4, and was confined to the house for about a week; was not able to attend to business; was confined to the house for a period of about two months; was not able to walk for about two months; was confined to bed for about a week; was not able to walk for about two months; was confined to bed for about a week; was not able to walk for about two months; was confined to bed for about a week

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1874.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The Duke in Dublin—Irish Gaiety—Dublin Society—Fashionable Gossip—Court Dress—Dinner Parties—Dublin Theatres—Irish Wit—Irish Humor—Irish Bulls—Irish Blunders—Irish Characteristics—Irish Peculiarities—Irish Eccentricities—Irish Oddities—Irish Curiosities—Irish Antiquities—Irish Relics—Irish Ruins—Irish Scenery—Irish Landscapes—Irish Views—Irish Pictures—Irish Sketches—Irish Stories—Irish Anecdotes—Irish Jokes—Irish Puns—Irish Witticisms—Irish Repartee—Irish Conversation—Irish Society—Irish Manners—Irish Customs—Irish Habits—Irish Character—Irish People—Irish Life—Irish Home—Irish Fireside—Irish Hospitality—Irish Welcome—Irish Farewell—Irish Parting—Irish Meeting—Irish Greeting—Irish Salutation—Irish Courtesy—Irish Politeness—Irish Civility—Irish Kindness—Irish Generosity—Irish Liberality—Irish Charity—Irish Benevolence—Irish Sympathy—Irish Love—Irish Friendship—Irish Affection—Irish Devotion—Irish Loyalty—Irish Patriotism—Irish Nationality—Irish Independence—Irish Freedom—Irish Liberty—Irish Rights—Irish Wrongs—Irish Grievances—Irish Oppression—Irish Tyranny—Irish Misrule—Irish Misgovernment—Irish Misfortune—Irish Misery—Irish Poverty—Irish Destitution—Irish Famine—Irish Pestilence—Irish Plague—Irish Cholera—Irish Fever—Irish Ague—Irish Consumption—Irish Death—Irish Grave—Irish Tomb—Irish Monument—Irish Epitaph—Irish Elegy—Irish Lament—Irish Dirge—Irish Requiem—Irish Mass—Irish Priest—Irish Bishop—Irish Archbishop—Irish Cardinal—Irish Pope—Irish Church—Irish Religion—Irish Faith—Irish Hope—Irish Charity—Irish Love—Irish Heaven—Irish Eternity—Irish Amen.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

Another Version of the Trouble between Rights on New York Soil.

Statement of the Workmen.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' REVOLT.

The Strikers' Headquarters—Imaginary Spies—Present Condition of Affairs.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

ANOTHER MURDER IN NEW YORK.

THE LABOR MARKET.

Where Workmen are Needed—Good Advantages Offered in the South.

Real Estate as Reported in the Chicago Journals.

The Widow's Victim.

WASHINGTON.

The Three Per Cent Certificates and More Currency.

The Visit of Lopez, Jr., at Washington.

The Condition of Cuba As Seen by Spanish Journals.

Secretary Boutwell's New Loan Bill.

Regulation of the San Domingo Trade.